

a pound or three ounces per square inch of surface in the conduit, which is simply inconsiderable.

### Will Not Endanger the Aqueduct.

"How it is that there is any fear on the part of any one that the two-foot raise of the dam will endanger the aqueduct passes my comprehension. Twenty years ago I had charge of it, and during my present term of service on it I have had it in my charge for nearly six years, and my whole term of service is longer than that of any other since Gen. Meigs, except Major J. L. Decker, whose term exceeds mine by about a month. There is no part of it, inside or out, that I don't know, and I have been through a considerable portion of it in a boat when I have lowered the water in it, and I have been up to my knees in the mud that has been on the bottom when the water has been drawn out of it. I know all its weak points, and there are weak points, but this increased height of the dam will not try any of them. There is absolutely no foundation for any fear that the proposed increase in the height of dam will injure the aqueduct.

On the pressure on the aqueduct at Great Falls and at no point on its twelve miles of length will be increased to the pressure it now sustains at its lower end where it enters the distribution reservoir, and this latter pressure will remain unchanged.

"In view of the trouble in the city it is not only necessary to raise the dam, but it is also necessary to increase the supply that we get there into the city. If the tunnel be completed, that work can probably be done in one year, and it will be much less time. So that as the raising of the dam will take double the length of time required for a tunnel, it is better to do the important work should be begun as early as possible."

### Gain in Raising the Dam.

"The main thing we should secure by raising the dam is a head of water. We would gain 20,000,000 gallons daily in supply and a head consequent on filling the reservoirs that would increase the velocity of water in the mains and reach the higher levels of the city."

"Now, one thing more—and this is personal. I go out of this office in a month by retirement. I am sixty-four years old and twenty years of service. I am glad to go up. I am glad to get out. My only desire in this matter is to avert a public calamity which is sure to come, and I can only avert it in time. It is time to begin."

### EXTRA SESSION TALK.

#### Prospects for Assembling the New Congress Not So Great.

The impression heretofore so strong that an extra session of the Fifty-fourth Congress will be called after the adjournment of this has been very greatly modified by recent events. But a short time ago hardly any doubt was entertained that there would be a special session. It was accepted as a foregone conclusion.

The disposition of the administration, however, to proceed to doctor the situation by the issue of a per centum change in the aspect of things. The issue of these bonds has been delayed several days because of the delicacy of the situation presented by the fact of Congress having a financial majority and the administration having a political majority.

If Congress were not now in session the administration would be free to act. Both Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle feel this and will probably wait until the adjournment of Congress with relief. With Congress not in session and having the authority to issue an indefinite amount of four per cent bonds, the administration will be able to deal with the financial situation. If the next Congress is called in session it will be with the administration in power.

Mr. Cleveland, the desired legislation cannot be had and he would have another Congress "on his hands" to handle the financial situation. The administration is reached, therefore, that he will probably not call an extra session and will attempt to handle the question in an emergency capacity, but is attempting it further through legislation.

### DISTRICT IN CONGRESS.

#### An Emergency Fund Wanted.

The Commissioners have submitted to the House an estimate of an appropriation of \$5,000 for the emergency fund of the District, and of \$1,498.45 to pay the judgment of Henrietta L. King against the District. In their letter the Commissioners say that the appropriation fund upon which they are depending is nearly exhausted.

#### Opening of Alleys.

The Commissioners also recommend an amendment to section 5 of the law providing for the opening of alleys, as follows: That said jury shall apportion an amount equal to the amount of said damages so ascertained and appraised, including the marshals' fees, such as were allowed prior to the 1st of July, 1882, for services of the jury; also cost of transportation of the jury from the court house to the property to be condemned, according to each lot, and the same may be benefited by improving the alley.

#### A Pension for Gen. Kelton's Widow.

Gen. Sickles of New York today secured the passage through the House of the Senate bill to grant a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of the late Gen. Kelton, who was adjutant general for several years, and at the time of his death was the father of the Soldiers' Home at Washington. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

#### NO STARTLING TESTIMONY.

#### Howgate Case Continued Before Judge McConnaughey Today.

The trial of Capt. Henry W. Howgate was continued today, the morning session being devoted to the examination of Treasurer Rochester of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Edward T. McKay, Alexander Ashley and Edward J. Tamm. The testimony was in relation to the accounts of the telegraph company and the numerous vouchers issued in connection therewith. Mr. Rochester testified that the company had never received the proceeds of the disputed checks, and that in his opinion the name of Henry W. Howgate on the alleged forged vouchers was in the handwriting of the defendant. As to who signed his (Rochester's) name to them, he could not say. The other witnesses testified that this morning the loss of the papers, their evidence developing nothing materially new in the case. Mr. A. S. Worthington is still confined to his bed.

#### THE NEW FOREIGN LOAN.

#### Gold Bought by the London Syndicate to Return.

NEW YORK, February 7.—The Evening Post's London financial dispatch today says:

The new American loan is practically unwritten here, and supposing that the Springer bill is defeated today the announcement is expected tomorrow or Saturday. All the eagles which arrived by the Pacific Express were bought by the syndicate connected with the new loan. They will probably return to America.

#### MINISTER WILLIS' DISPATCH.

#### It Is Believed to Confirm the Recent News From Hawaii.

Secretary Gresham this morning received a long cipher dispatch from Minister Willis at Honolulu in regard to the latest developments in the Hawaiian situation. It took several hours to decipher it, and it had not been made public up to a late hour this afternoon. It formed the basis of an important conference between the President and the Secretary of State at the White House this afternoon. It is understood that it confirms the press dispatches about the abdication of the throneless queen, and the trial of the conspirators, and also states the position of the Hawaiian government as maintained by a military tribunal as unwarranted by law. The dispatch may be made public late this afternoon or tomorrow.

#### Treasury Receipts.

National bank notes received for redemption today, \$283,190. Government receipts—From internal revenue, \$281,010; customs, \$940,369; miscellaneous, \$50,915.

#### Range of the Thermometer.

The following were the readings of the thermometer at the weather bureau today: 8 a.m., 7; 2 p.m., 8; maximum, 29; minimum, 7.

## LATE NEWS BY WIRE

### The Denison Hotel at Indianapolis in Flames.

LOSS THUS FAR ESTIMATED AT \$100,000.

### Two Men Hurt Badly by a Falling Cornice.

LEGISLATORS ARE ALARMED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., February 7.—A few minutes after 10 o'clock this morning fire broke out on the fifth floor of the Denison Hotel, in the southeast corner. The entire fire department answered the alarm, but, owing to the intensely cold weather, the firemen were handicapped from the start.

The Denison Hotel is located at Ohio and Pennsylvania streets and is the largest hotel in the city, having 300 guest rooms. It is five stories high and occupies the full northwest quarter of the square.

The hotel quickly filled with smoke and guests proceeded to leave quietly and no panic resulted. The hotel was full of guests. It is once been apparent that the fire would be a serious one.

For a time it seemed as though the fire would spread to the Grand Opera House immediately across the alley south, and to the Empire Theater in the rear.

When the fire became known at the light house, Patrick Ryan, was knocked from a ladder forty feet high by a piece of falling cornice. Both men were picked up and taken to the hospital, where they are recovering from their injuries.

The flames at this hour (12:45 p.m.) are still confined to the southeast portion of the building, though the fire is not by any means under control. The hotel is valued at \$100,000, and the loss thus far is estimated at close to \$100,000.

When the fire became known at the legislature, in session in the capitol, that body immediately adjourned, and many members who are living at the hotel rushed there to save their families and personal effects.

### THE SASSOUN MASSACRES.

#### British Consular Reports on the Subject Give Grave Information.

LONDON, February 7.—In the house of commons today, replying to Mr. James H. Dalsie, member for the Kirkcaldy district of Scotland, Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt announced that the government intended to move the appointment of a committee to consider the extent of the distress due to want of work in the United Kingdom, and to report upon the steps which should be taken by the local authorities, and upon the legislation necessary to prevent or to mitigate the distress.

Mr. Charles E. Schwann, liberal, asked the government to produce the consular reports from Armenia from 1890 to 1894. The parliamentary secretary to the foreign office, Sir Edward Grey, in reply, said the consular reports from Armenia from 1890 to 1894, as the publication of the contents would not tend to the advantage of the Armenians. To this Mr. Schwann retorted: "The consular reports are so terrible as to be unfit for publication."

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